

Today

The President's Doctor.
Notice to Editors.
The Poor, Poetry, Banking.
German Reconstruction.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
(Copyright, 1921.)

"Dr. C. E. Sawyer is to be President Harding's personal physician," and that is important news. Dr. Sawyer is an enlightened scientist, a man with positive, constructive ideas as to health improvement, an original thinker whose voice and advice so near the head of the Government will prove extremely valuable to this nation. If he is to be made a brigadier general, so much the better. He deserves it and will honor his rank.

NOTICE TO EDITORS of small newspapers: It is suggested, seriously, at Washington, that a heavy duty be put on newspaper paper imported from Canada or Europe. The idea is to help the struggling American paper industry.

If you feel that it is a GOOD idea to put a tariff on foreign paper and help the home producers to keep up the prices THAT YOU HAVE RECENTLY PAID, sit down by all means and write to President Harding and to your Senators and to your Congressmen saying you think we need a tariff on newspaper paper. But if you DON'T think so, then write THAT.

John Nicholas Brown, "richest young man," not only "loves the poor," but says he prefers poetry to banking. Thus youth starts out; it loves the poor and poetry. But, unfortunately, as we grow older we either become quite foolish and useless or settle down "to business." Then we love banking, and forget about the poor and poetry.

However, the old, with their hardened arteries and their hardened feelings, are always dying off, and the young that love the poor and prefer poetry to banking are always coming up, and that is what keeps the world moving forward.

The Allies have marched into German cities and taken possession. They recall Schwab's little dog that chased the express train every day. Schwab wondered what the dog would do with it if he caught it.

Now that the Allies have the German cities, what can they do with them? You can't take fifty-five billion dollars in gold if it isn't there.

The hope of the Allies, of course, is that Germany will offer and manage to pay more, to get rid of the foreign troops.

Meanwhile London is worrying about the expenses of the expedition, which will be heavy.

The Cabinet at Washington discusses the advisability of bringing back the American troops from Germany entirely. That would be common sense. If we decline to share in the German loot, money or land, it seems foolish to keep our soldiers over there, doing nothing. German children could eat that food. And German children did not start the war.

Inhabitants of the South old enough to remember "reconstruction days" know how Germany feels as the foreign troops march in and take possession. Violent mistakes are ways made right after war. The North made them in the "Reconstruction Days," by depriving Southerners of the right to govern themselves and build up after the war. The whole country shared the loss forced on the South. The Allies are doing the same thing with Germany, and the whole of Europe will pay the penalty brought on by preventing German reconstruction.

It begins to look like a real counter-revolution in Russia. A thoughtful citizen said concerning the news:

"With the Democratic administration replaced by a Republican business administration not interested in pulling Europe's chestnuts out of the fire, the enemies of the present Russian government must be now or never."
"If they allow Lenin to stand for awhile, establish commercial relations with the United States and England, and then obtain recognition, the chance of the reactionaries will be gone. This Russian outbreak represents the last desperate effort."

Kerensky is said to be on his way to Russia to take charge of the new government. He probably won't take charge. He is an estimable young enthusiast, but a man who puts out a czar and then celebrates immediately by marrying a charming young lady from the ballet in the czar's palace lacks some of the qualities needed to run such a country as Russia. That takes seriousness.

The extraordinary thing in Ireland, where war goes on, is the apparent non-participation of the masses of population. Could you conceive of similar conditions in the United States with so few fatalities?

Here there would be tens of thousands of men shooting every day. One first-class American strike will call out more violence and fatalities in one day than have been seen in any one day in Ireland, in actual war.

Judge Gary, head of the big steel company, announces that his organization has abolished the "twenty-four-hour turn" recently referred to in this column. That turn, as old as the steel industry in America, compels men to work every regular change in the day

R. B. CREAGER OF TEXAS, SLATED AS AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

WEATHER

Rain this afternoon and tonight. Much colder to-morrow. Thursday partly cloudy and colder. Fresh south shifting to north-west winds. Temperature at 8 a. m., 64 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1921.

CALL THE TONES

(Closing Wall Street Prices)

THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

ALLIED GUNS TRAINED ON ESSEN ARSENAL

CREAGER TO BE MEXICO ENVOY

President Harding Said to Have Decided on Texas Friend as Ambassador.

The nominations of John W. Fenton and Cuno Rudolph, which were to have been sent to the Senate today, had not been transmitted at a late hour this afternoon.

R. B. Creager, of Brownsville, Tex., is to be appointed ambassador to Mexico, according to White House reports today.

Mr. Creager, with Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Scobey, of San Antonio, were breakfast guests at the White House Sunday. Mr. Scobey was President Harding's host when the latter visited Point Isabel, Tex., shortly after the election.

WAS ACTIVE IN CAMPAIGN. Mr. Creager was vice chairman of the Texas Republican State committee during the campaign and was one of the speakers who seconded Mr. Harding's nomination at Chicago. He is said to be particularly well informed on the Mexican situation and to be in accord with the President as to the policy to be pursued by this Administration with respect to the Obregon Government.

Within the next few days it is said that the President will make public his attitude with regard to Mexico. It is believed that the Harding Administration will approach the question on the basis of the policy laid down by the Fall commission's report.

In this matter the United States is expected to demand guarantees of protection for American lives and property in Mexico and will accept no other alternative. After these guarantees shall have been given by Obregon, recognition of the new Government will be accorded.

TO NAME BRITISH ENVOY. President Harding probably will name an Ambassador to Great Britain within a few days, it was learned here today.

No word has come from the White House as to the President's choice, but indications point to the selection of George Harvey, editor and publisher of New York. It is reported that Harvey has been offered the post and has agreed to accept it.

The President is anxious to fill the post as soon as possible, in view of the departure from England this week of Ambassador John W. Davis, whose resignation already has been received.

CONFERS WITH LAMONT.

D. R. Crissinger, banker and lawyer of Marion, Ohio, probably will be the next Comptroller of the Currency. It was learned authoritatively today. His nomination may go to the Senate this week.

Crissinger and President Harding have been life-long friends, having grown up in the same Ohio community. Although originally a Democrat, Crissinger has been a staunch supporter of Harding throughout his political career, and was active in the Marion end of the campaign last year.

President Harding conferred with Thomas W. Lamont, New York banker and member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. It is understood that Lamont discussed with the President the general financial condition of the country and the status of the Allied loans.

Lamont stated that he had reported to the President on famine conditions in China and the work being done by the American relief committee, of which he is chairman. Conditions in China are improved, Lamont said, but there is still great need for relief.

DR. WARDLE CALLS.

Dr. Joseph Wardle, eighty-seven years old, a retired Chicago clergyman, who has been a periodical visitor at the White House for the last fifty years, called today to pay his respects to President Harding. He was pastor of the First Methodist Church in Chicago at one time and is famed for his charitable work.

When he visited President Grant back in the '70s, he was given a bunch of flowers, which he distributed to needy at local hospitals as souvenirs. Since then he has made a practice of procuring flowers and preserving their petals.

Dr. Wardle is on his way to Scranton, Pa., where he will visit his son, James F. Wardle.

TODAY

and night shifts. The United States Steel Company is also planning to establish three shifts of eight hours in place of the two shifts which have always been a part of the industry.

If this is done, and the industry can be kept going, with American labor and capital profitably employed, by keeping out foreign competition, built up on war, the foreign competition should be kept out.

MRS. HELEN ELWOOD STOKES, wife of a millionaire New York hotel man, who is the defendant in sensational divorce proceedings. The two children in the picture are sought by both parents.



KRONSTADT FALLS TO RUSS REBELS

Capture of Stronghold Confirmed in Baltic Dispatches to State Department.

Confirmation that Kronstadt is in the hands of the Russian revolutionists was received today in dispatches from Baltic sources, which the State Department described as authoritative.

The department's advice said that information concerning the general movement of the revolution was lacking, but they indicated that the revolt is of considerable proportions and that fighting is in progress.

REBEL PLANE BOMBS FORT AT PETROGRAD

LONDON, March 9.—The fort at Bysterback, one of the works defending Petrograd, has been bombed by an airplane from the fortress of Kronstadt, which was still in possession of the rebels at last reports, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

The dispatch added that street fighting has been occurring at Petrograd and that the insurgents captured large areas.

According to British foreign office advice, some of the Red regiments refused to fire upon the rebels when ordered to do so.

The Soviet was reported to be bringing up Chinese and Lettish troops to combat the insurgents.

Minister of War Leon Trotsky and Zinoviev, head of the Petrograd Soviet, have established headquarters in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at Petrograd.

PARIS, March 9.—Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, has joined General Semenov's offensive against the Bolsheviks in Siberia, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Echo de Paris today.

SAWYER WILL MAKE U.S. HEALTH SURVEY

President's Doctor Nominated as General to Have Other Duties.

Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, the Harding family physician, who today was nominated to be a brigadier general in the Medical Corps of the Army, has been empowered by President Harding to make a survey of all matters pertaining to public health, education and social justice, it was announced today in a White House statement dealing with the appointment. Dr. Sawyer also will be the White House physician.

The statement from the White House follows:

"President Harding has long been convinced that the affairs relating to the public welfare, such as public health, education and social justice, are so intimately related and so vital to the nation's perpetuity, that he has decided to begin at once a formal survey of all matters pertaining to these subjects.

"That there may be no delay, he has nominated Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, of Marion, Ohio, a man of long and practical experience in such matters, to a brigadier general in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, thereby not only securing the services of Dr. Sawyer as physician at the White House when professional attention is necessary, but also giving to him direct authority in the needs of these subjects and to present the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5.)

2 KILLED, 5 DYING IN COALDALE MINE BLAST

COALDALE, Pa., March 9.—Two miners were killed, five are dying and eight badly burned as a result of an explosion at No. 11 colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company this morning.

Physicians and rescue parties have been rushed from Panther Creek valley to aid in rescue work.

WIFE'S KISSES AIDED IN COURT

Mrs. Stokes Charged With Embracing "Cousin" by Nurse at Divorce Trial.

NEW YORK, March 9.—After several postponements the divorce suit of W. E. D. Stokes millionaire and former proprietor of the Hotel Ansonia, New York, against Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes and her counter-action for a separation came to trial yesterday before Justice Finch, in the Supreme Court.

SON ELIMINATED FROM CASE.

Early in the proceedings it was announced by Francis L. Wellman, of counsel for Mr. Stokes, that by mutual consent W. E. D. Stokes, Jr., son of the plaintiff by a prior marriage, had been eliminated from the case as one of several co-respondents named by his father. Stokes had made allegations that his son had written a confession of his relations with his stepmother.

Husband and wife, whose quarrels covering a period of several years have been of great bitterness, sat far apart in the courtroom. Stokes, grizzled man of the world and seventy years old, cast furtive glances toward the fashionably attired, fresh-complexioned and self-possessed Mrs. Stokes, who had not reached middle life, but these glances were not returned. Mrs. Stokes' mother, Mrs. Miller, accompanied her to court.

Most of the testimony taken concerned the alleged very friendly relations between Mrs. Stokes and Hal Billig, one of the co-respondents, who is a cousin of Mrs. Stokes' mother. This testimony was given by Mrs. Juliette Groeger, formerly nurse to the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes. She served in that capacity at the Stokes home here and also in Denver, where Mrs. Stokes now resides.

Mrs. Groeger said that in the Denver home of Mrs. Stokes she had seen Billig kiss Mrs. Stokes and embrace her. Also the nurse said she had seen Billig enter the room of the defendant while the latter was in dishabille. Dwellings on this occasion, Francis L. Wellman, of counsel for Mr. Stokes, asked the witness:

"What did Mrs. Stokes wear?"

"She had underwear on," replied Mrs. Groeger.

ASKED TO GIVE DETAILS.

"What do you mean by that?" Mr. Wellman persisted.

"Oh, combinations, silk, whatever it was, corsets, slippers," she replied.

On the night of Billig's arrival Stokes insisted that the young man be sent to the Ansonia Hotel, the witness said, despite Mrs. Stokes' protests. After apparently acquiescing, the witness said, Mrs. Stokes told Miss Gates that the third-floor room would be needed for Billig that night. There was a passage-way between the two rooms, she said. Then, continued the witness:

"Mrs. Stokes went into her bedroom and began dressing, and speaking, while she was dressing, to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

Are You Watching the Wednesday Real Estate Specials?

Every Wednesday owners and agents are offering their best bargains. Select from this list.

Real Estate.

MUST SACRIFICE 27-acre farm, having best soil in the section, 12-room dwelling, running water, gasoline engine, large barn, chicken house, other outside buildings, orchard, all cleared except 10 acres of oak grove; near Falls Church, Va. Price, \$12,500.

DESIRABLE HOUSE on 19th st. near Connecticut ave.; in excellent condition; electric light; hot-water heat; 12 rooms, 2 baths; large sleeping porch; garage for two cars; piano-player, victrola, etc. Price, \$12,500.

FOR SALE NORTHWEST. 1410 18th Street N.W. 12 rooms, 2 baths, fruit, poultry, etc. Price, \$17,500.

OWNER leaving city will sacrifice 8-room, best soil in the section, 12-room dwelling, running water, gasoline engine, large barn, chicken house, other outside buildings, orchard, all cleared except 10 acres of oak grove; near Falls Church, Va. Price, \$12,500.

WE HAVE several bungalows in Va. up to date, 4 to 8 rooms, large attic; from 4 acres to 1/2 of an acre, one block and a half to car line; 20 minutes city, \$5,000 to \$8,000. Also other suburban homes.

BARGAIN—1100 block of 5th st. N.E.; 6 rooms and bath, h. a. h. garage, colonial porch. \$5,000; cash, \$500. Also quite a number of houses in all sections. Easy terms.

For identity of these and other similar ads, consult the "Real Estate" Column, West Ad. Section, today's Washington Times.

Berlin Favors Taking Over Allied Debts to U. S.

LONDON, March 9.—Herr Rathenau, head of the German general electric company and others of the experts advising the German indemnity commission, have made the suggestion that the reparations tangle be straightened out upon the basis that Germany assumes all of the allied war debts to the United States, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin today.

\$114,742,915 Spent By President Wilson Out of Secret Funds

Former President Wilson spent but \$114,742,915.50 of the \$150,000,000 allotted to him by Congress for war purposes, according to the accounting which he rendered to Congress and which was made public today.

The accounting was prepared by former Secretary of the Treasury Houston.

The report shows that a large proportion of the appropriations were used by the executive departments, but the following expenditure are shown by the report: Purchase of property from the North German Lloyd Dock Company and the Hamburg-American Line Terminal and Navigation Company, \$6,282,631.26; supplies for the military commission in Russia in February, 1917, \$1,000,000; purchase of Russian supplies in 1917, \$5,000,000; International Young Men's Christian Association, \$3,000,000; intelligence work by the State Department, \$238,229; entertainment of foreign missions, \$150,000.

EXACT FIGURES LACKING. The former Secretary of the Treasury, in the report, said he would be unable to give detailed figures of actual expenses for at least three months. Explaining his reasons, Houston declared "in view of the fact that the disbursements represented for the most part advances of funds to disbursing officers upon accountable warrants, it cannot be said that the figures are final or that they necessarily represent actual expenditures."

In order to determine actual expenditures under a continuing account, disbursements of funds advanced on accountable warrants it is, of course, necessary to examine and settle the accounts of the disbursing officers concerned. It will note that it is stated that the office of the auditor of the State and other departments which examines the accounts of most of the disbursing officers concerned, estimates that it will take about three months to complete an examination of the accounts in order to determine the actual expenditure.

TWO INSTALLMENTS. The appropriations were made to the President in two installments, one of \$100,000,000 and another of \$50,000,000. The total disbursements from the larger appropriation reached \$76,751,018.56, while \$7,991,817.94 was disbursed from the \$50,000,000 fund.

The report shows the financial statement of the account as of February 15, and shows that all of the balance has been returned to the Treasury except \$8,608,844.27, which remained available for expenditure on that date.

The allotments to executive activities from the \$100,000,000 appropriation reached \$2,260,500.

Of this amount \$900,000 was allotted to the alien property custodian, \$2,600,000 to the committee of public information, \$25,000 to the committee of national defense; \$75,000 to the office of Director General of Railroads; \$365,000 to the food and fuel administration; \$2,105,500 for the war trade

board, and \$3,000,000 for the International Young Men's Christian Association.

LACKS DETAIL SUMMARY. The report shows the amount allotted to each activity, but does not give a detailed summary of the amount spent for each activity.

Purchases of property from the North German Lloyd Dock Company and the Hamburg-American Line Terminal and Navigation Company cost \$6,282,631.26.

Intelligence work of the Department of State was allotted \$238,229 from the \$150,000,000 appropriation. Entertainment of foreign missions, appropriated for on August 9, 1917, cost \$150,000.

Supplies for the military commission in Russia were provided for in a \$1,000,000 appropriation made by the President February 12, 1917. On June 10 of the same year \$5,000,000 was appropriated for the purchase of Russian supplies.

Money advanced to the Shipping Board in 1920 for the repair of German and Austrian vessels totaled \$27,010,882.84. The largest allotment made from the original appropriation was to the War Department, a total of \$92,301,399.37. The Navy Department received \$1,515,154 from the same appropriation. From the \$50,000,000 appropriation, \$5,000,000 was allotted for the purchase of supplies for the civil population of the Archangel district of Russia.

MONEY FOR RUSSIA. On September 19, 1918, \$5,000,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the economic conditions in Russia, \$25,000 for the investigation of the "problem of the Russian peasantry," and \$25,000 for the investigation of the "problem of the Russian peasantry."

On October 17, 1918, \$25,000 was appropriated for the investigation of the "problem of the Russian peasantry." On January 22, 1919, for the Lieutenant Colonel Riggs mission to Russia; \$117,000 for maintenance and salaries of American railway corps in Russia on March 1, 1919, for the month of March; \$4,000,000 for the operation of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways allotted May 29, 1919, and \$500,000 for the operation of these railways on January 5, 1920.

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ALL CUSTOMS TO BE SEIZED

Supreme Council Orders Money Confiscated and Credited to Indemnity Fund.

RUHR PATROLS STRIKE DEEP

Invaders Form Line Encircling Dusseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort.

LONDON, March 9.—The allied supreme council at a meeting at Premier Lloyd-George's official residence, at 10 Downing street, this afternoon approved seizure of German customs houses along the Rhine. It was decided that all funds and equivalents in the seized customs depots should be credited to the German reparations fund.

After the discussion of economic penalties for Germany the allied premiers took up the Turco-Greek dispute in the Near East.

By NEWTON C. PARKE, International News Service.

PARIS, March 9.—The allied military lines were today advanced to a point only five miles from Essen. This important German industrial and coal mining city which is the seat of the gigantic Krupp works, is now within easy range of the allied artillery.

The night passed calmly and without incident in all the three Ruhr district cities taken over by the allies Tuesday—Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort.

TROOPS PENETRATE DEEPER. Allied troops that advanced on the Rhine sent patrols deeper into the Ruhr district, establishing a line encircling completely the German cities of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, which had been occupied Tuesday.

General Gaucher, who led the French advance into Dusseldorf, issued a proclamation calling upon all Germans, except the police, to surrender all their arms and ammunition within forty-eight hours.

The inter-allied high commission has established censorship upon the telegraph and telephone lines in all the zones of occupation—both the new and the old—including the small area held by United States troops at Coblenz. Dispatches received from the International News Service correspondent with the allied armies were marked "censored" and were delayed about eight or ten hours, arriving here from Dusseldorf and Neuss.

This censorship will last for eight days, when it will either be extended or abolished.

MAY MAKE FURTHER ADVANCE. President Tirard, of the inter-allied high commission, has arrived here to confer with M. Doumer, French minister of finance, for the establishment of a customs line along the "French front" on the Rhine.

"There are rumors at Mayence that the allied plan further occupation of German territory," said Mayence dispatch to the Petit Parisien. Mayence is headquarters of the old French army of occupation.

If the present movement proves insufficient, the allies will occupy all of the coal mines in the Ruhr district," said Gustav Herve, writing in La Victoire.

GERMAN PRESS CLAIMS ALLIES VIOLATE TREATY

BERLIN, March 9.—From the communist Rote Fahne ("Red Flag") to the nationalist Standpater Deutsche Zeitung, the German press today viewed the advance of the allied armies on the Rhine as "cancellation of Germany's obligations under the treaty of Versailles."

"The entrance of the formally begun a new war, having torn up the peace treaty with the mailed fist as though it were a scrap of paper," said Vorwarts, official organ of the German Socialists.

"The tearing up of the peace treaty is a historical fact," said Rote Fahne.

Vorwarts compared the military operations of Marshal Poch with the violation of Belgium by the ex-Kaiser in 1914.

"The Versailles treaty is torn up and from this moment all German obligations under the treaty cease," said the Deutsche Zeitung.

A great diplomatic council is to be held here in a few days. The German ambassadors at London, Brussels and Paris have all been ordered to return to Berlin to take part.

Chancellor Fehrenbach, in an address to the Reichstag, said the advance of the allies brought a solemn hour to Germany, but that "it was impossible to estimate the situation fully until Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister, arrived from London."

Time to Stop European Pogroms and Boycotts. Will New Administration Advise?